

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

NO. 14.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Lectured on practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 43y1

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggists,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY-PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m28*] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Barr. Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross, Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 4f-1

J. S. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 4f-32

MANSON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY

THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Beds and Shaving, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 4f-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITECHURCH,
at 127 to 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

POETRY.

Written for the New Era.

The Parting Spirit—Our Brother.

BY L. A. A.

Would we stay thee, would we stay thee,
Spirit could we bind thy wing;
Bid thee linger in our sunshines
For our hearts around thee cling.
Stay for loved ones round the clinging,
To thy honors sweet pleasures bringing,
Wouldst thou read the chords that twice,
Kindred spirits unto thine.

O! behold one, o'er our spirits,
Shadows of deep sorrow fall;
To the summons waiting for thee,
Does the master for the call?
Can he leave thee here no longer,
Where thy face was waxing stronger?
Who would dim thy soul with blight,
Envious of thy spirit's light.

Bowers of beauty waiting for thee,
Where the light is holy light;
Loving ecstasies round the gather,
Quick to hear thee from our sight;
Bending o'er thee at life's parting,
Whilist his arrows death is darting;
Leave, O! leave, us words of joy,
Spirit with thy parting sigh.

'Midst the glory of the welcome,
Which the happy pour for thee.
Hearts on earth for thee are breaking,
Should we weep when thou art free;
Weep when angels throng to greet thee,
Weep when Jesus loves to meet thee,
Weep when thou with him wilt dwell,
Weep when all with thee is well!

No beloved, no beloved one,
From our hearts should leave no sight,
Thou art gone but O! Redeemed one,
Thou hast left us words of joy.
Could the pitying Saviour have us,
With such love to tend and grieve us,
O! we love the better still,
Jesus, for thy gracious will.

Messenger to our Redeemer,
Tell, O! tell him—tell him all;
We would stay thee, but his summons,
Takes away our sorrow's thrall,
Jesus take him to thy bosom,
Thou hast paid for him the ransom,
Bind thy glory o'er his brow,
To thy holy will we bow.

LITERATURE.

For the New Era.

Uncle Jack and the Press-Gang.

BY J. T. S.

"Well Ned, you have often asked me to
tell you how Uncle Jack got away from the
Press-Gang, in the year 1815; and under
circumstances, too, when most of people would
have set themselves down as in for a regular
chance of being kept busy knocking French-
men on the head; or of being knocked on the
head themselves; or to say the best of it,
being kept knocking about in a frigate for four
or five years, and coming home at last with a
great many more knocks than they are ever
likely to receive pay for?"

"Much as I hate spinning yarns, I have of-
ten thought I would gratify you in that one
wish, and tell you the story,—which I will as
the old boy told it to me. But, first of all,
as you did not know much about him, I will
give you a brief outline of his person and
character."

Not over five feet ten inches in height, and
pretty stout made, he, as Deaf Duck, or Sam
Spring, would have said; peeled as much in the
shape of a man as any other specimen of the
"Genus homo" that even handled his mauleys
in this country. He could demolish a port of
Genuine Dublin Stone, or Barclay and Perkins'
sixpenny, in as short a time, and could
flourish a knife around as much bread and
cheese, as any other Carpenter in all his Ma-
jesty's dominions; and with his digestive or-
gans in full operation upon a fair share of an
Englishman's pride, a rump steak and a suffi-
cient supply of the proper moisture to give
the same a relish, he would just as soon be
knocking the devil out of an Irishman, as to be
comfortably sitting by his fireside of a cold
December's evening; and, if he has not been
wonderfully belie, there has been more than
one man who wished, that he and Uncle Jack
had never told the same mark; why, he once
drove about twenty red jackets into fits with
the pump handle; but I had better not lay
you on that tack or I shall have to spin you
that yarn also. To add to what I have told
you, that he was left handed, and consider that
that made him a much more awkward custom-
er, you will then have a pretty fair idea of the
old boy in his younger days when this affair
happened."

"Well it was, as I before told you in the
year 1815, and in the same month too, that
Boney eluded the vigilance of the British at
Elba, and landed near Cannes in the Gulf of
Juan with about six hundred devoted follow-
ers, and two or three pieces of cannon; and,
a few days' march, entered Paris at the head
of the whole army of France; which scattered
the Bourbon Princes, and left them to offer
their supplications to the thrones of the allied
sovereigns of Europe; and their adherents

to secure their own safety, sought refuge in
the most inaccessible crannies and nooks of
this Earth's surface, that the M—— frigate
was lying at Spithead have short stay—a peak,
topsails loosed, waiting for the return of her
Launch, that had been sent shore with a party
of men under the command of her second Luff
and a reef, for the most benevolent of all pur-
poses, merely to grab a few more unfortunate
devils before she finally abjected home, and
steared for the coast of France; bound, like
numerous others, on the philanthropic mission
of making holes in as many of the venture-
some sons of that nation, provided the boat did
not fit on the other leg, as may happen to be
so void of forethought, as to peril themselves
on any sea that could float a British Frigate.

"It was about that time, that Uncle Jack
had been working at old Barret's the watch
maker's at the upper end of Broad Street, and
just as he had stepped out of the door, on
his way home, a hand was laid rather
roughly on his shoulder, and a not very pious
hint given him that he was wanted in a some-
what different direction to the one in which
he was going, when on his showing some
signs of opposition, he was briefly informed that
he had better heave a head, and unless he had
a notion for a temporary derangement of his
upper works, his best place would be to put a
stopper on his jaw and be d—d to him.

Although took somewhat by surprise, a
glance sufficed to show him that he was
in the hands of a press-gang; but as quietly
submitting, with the kind of an understanding
gleaned from fact, that formed no part of his
nature he began to hit out left and right, and the
fellow that a minute before, had been giving
him such friendly admonitions, suddenly found
himself, much to his surprise, turning a sum-
mer-set, with his head in rather close proximity
to the lamp post at the corner of the street.

But as the odds were twenty to one against
the old boy, his gymnastic exercises were soon
put a stop to, and he was compelled, much
against his will, to submit to the force of cir-
cumstances and heave ahead, at the same time,
taking the liberty of heaping the biggest as-
sортment of curses, to be found in his vocabu-
lary, on the head of his majesty the Army
and Navy, and all the minions of the gov-
ernment, itself not excepted, from the grand
Duke himself, down to the meanest share black
in state pay.

The Lieutenant now ranged up on the
starboard hand of the old chap, the Reefer
to port, and the rest of the gang fore and aft,
when away they went headed by a Boatswain's
mate, a regular double banker, for Point
Beach, where launch was waiting their return.
But as reaching even that point in the desti-
nation intended for him, in his present com-
pany, was the farthest from the old boys
thoughts, he set his mind pretty actively to
work to devise some immediate measure of
bidding his new formed acquaintance adieu,
without the ceremony of saying "by your
leave."

Matters went on straight forward enough
until they reached East Street, which, as you
know leads from Broad Street to the
Town-Quay; when just as the party arrived
there, a Costermonger's cart, drawn by a ven-
erable looking animal with long ears, and
driven by a shabby headed ill looking urchin,
turned the corner. The young cub, who it
would seem entertained the animosity usual
among his class against all compulsory mea-
sures, from a month in the tread mill, to a
night in a station house, more especially if
chubb was on the door, on spying the Press-
Gang with a captain in their midst, brought
a stout ash stick to assume a forcible argu-
ment on the Donkey's posterior, which sent
Mr. Neddy full charge through the middle of
the gang, separated in the centre, and knocked
the whole affair into confusion.

In them days, Uncle Jack was in the habit
of thinking pretty fast, and, on seeing his
captain in a bother, planned a sensible hit
under the left ear of the Luff, who seems,
through all the confusion to be paying him too
much attention, which sent him whirling;
when away went the old boy down East
Street, followed by the Boatswain's mate and
two or three others, who seemed to have an
eye to matters; while the rest of the party
after the Donkey Cart, intending one would
suppose, to make sure of a four legged cap-
tive in case they lost there two legged one;
but the boy kept his usual argument in pretty
full play, and managed cleverly, to outstrip
his pursuers; Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots,
&c., few in all directions, and left the enemy
to return, each, with a vegetable trophy of
the chase, just in time to hear from their com-
panions, the fact, that Uncle Jack had dodged
them elick and cleao.

As soon as the old gent tumbled the Lad
and of course moved off pretty lively; and
depend upon it there was considerable scram-
bling amongst the blue jackets, to crush him,
but no use, everybody in the neighbor-
hood of the scene added to the confusion, and

seemed determined to aid in the escape; the
old fish fags screamed, down with the Press-
gang, and every grubby face cub flung his rem-
nant of a hat in the air and hurrahed; while
old mother Cheeseman pitched an empty fish
basket between the legs of the foremost fellow,
which put him parallel with mother earth; then
a most lovely state of absence from all inter-
ference with from the scavenger's broom or
shovel; lame Downy, the collier, came spinning
out of an alley with both hands full of laths,
and sent them whirling at the last of the pursu-
ers, which, to use his own words, "missed 'em
by gum;" while, all along the streets, the heads
of either halt, blind, or lame might be seen
out of every window. However, Uncle Jack
reached the Quay in time to see his pursuers,
the boatswain's mate a head, putting in their
scratches, about twenty yards behind him, fol-
lowed by every grade of the species human,
and canine, making as much tongue con-
fusion as may be heard in a Jewish market;
here he was at the end of his race, the words
of the ghost of Hamlet's father—"Brief let
me be" came to his memory, so off came his
coat, and sous he went into the Camber, and
struck like a good one for the landing stairs on
the opposite side; a collier's boat that was pass-
ing picked him up about half way across, wet
enough of course. As he ascended the stairs he
gave his first two or three hearty shakes,
he could not pass without some token of
affection, at what he was pleased to call, the
disturbers of the peace, and in too or three
minutes you could not have found him in the
whole town had you searched. The Press-Gang
returned to their boat with marks of popular
vengeance distributed amongst them; the
boat to its ship; and the ship started for its
destination; and had Uncle Jack gone with it,
he would not have been here now for the M——
frigate never returned, nor any
tidings of her little or much.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—St. Matthew.—
This Apostle an Evangelist is supposed to have
suffered martyrdom, or to have been slain
with a sword, at a city in Ethiopia.

St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged
through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt,
until he expired.

St. Luke.—This Apostle was hanged upon
an olive tree, in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and evangelist was
put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome,
and escaped death. He afterwards died a natu-
ral death, at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at
Rome, with his head downwards, at his own
request, thinking himself unworthy to die in
the same posture and manner as his blessed
Master.

St. James the Great.—This Apostle was
beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the less.—This apostle was
thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the Tem-
ple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's
club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up
against a pillar at Hierapolis, city of Phrygia.
St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flayed
alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew.—This apostle was bound to a
cross whence he preached to the people until
he expired.

St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through
the body with a lance, at Goromandal in the
East Indies.

St. Apostle.—This Apostle was shot to
death with arrows.

St. Simon—Zealot.—This Apostles was
crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias.—This Apostle was first stoned
and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the Gen-
tiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Sal-
onis.

St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at
Rome, by the tyrant Nero.—*Fredrick Visitor.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, May 4th.

Emperor Napoleon accompanied by the Em-
press has been a week in England, immen-
sely glorified.
British loan of £16,000,000 sterling tak-
en by Rothschilds—£100 Consols 14s. 6d.,
in shape of annuities terminable in 30 years.
Increased taxes on incomes, spirits, tea,
coffee sugars, and stamps proposed.

England's assent to Louis Napoleon taking
command of the allied armies in the Crime re-
garded as doubtful—rumours however.

Vienna Conference broken off after 12th
session.
Strong indications of Austria refusing to
act against Russia.

Lord John Russell, M. Drouyn D'Ellys
left Vienna.

Bombardment of Sebastopol—500 guns
commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly
to the 16th—assault not practicable.

Wheat lower.
Corn slightly advanced.
Consols declined 89½.

SANDY H

Now Advertisements.

Don't read this—T. Nixon, Credit Sales—S. H. Hoo, List of Letters—W. H. Hoo, List of Letters—C. H. Hoo, Hoo's Patent—D. H. Hoo, Confirmation—Hoo's Patent, Hoo's Patent—G. H. Hoo, Hoo's Patent—G. H. Hoo.

The New Era.

Howmarket, Friday, May 11th, 1855. The next Division Court will be held in Newmarket the 1st proximo.

A report of the Stouffville list of prizes, awarded at Spring Show, will be given next week.

The down Train on Wednesday evening last killed two young cattle, near this station. They belonged to Mr. T. CURRY, and are valued at about £9.

We have received a copy of the Bill Incorporating a company to construct the Port Perry and Whitby Junction Railway. This bill was introduced by Mr. Hartman; and on the 9th inst. it was reported, favorably by the Committee on Private Bills.

Lecture on Woman's Rights.

Persuaded to announcement by placard, Mrs. ANN DUNTON CRIDG delivered a second Lecture on the "Rights of Woman," in the Court House, Newmarket, on Thursday evening last, the 3rd inst., upon which we promised to make a few comments this week. Before doing so, however, perhaps it would be as well to give an outline of the arguments made up of, so that the reader may more properly understand the basis upon which this new movement is founded.

In the first place, she said it was woman's right to engage in any mechanical pursuit or practice any profession, to which she might feel inclined—let it be what it would; and that she should receive the same amount of compensation as those of the opposite sex. And although woman was wronged in not being able to enjoy the same privileges as her "Lord," in reference to the above—she was more seriously wronged by marriage; for no sooner did she become his wife, than she became his slave—subject to his bidding, and compelled by law to act in accordance with his dictation. In fact, so strict were the laws of this country in that particular, that if, in consequence of difference, the husband and wife should separate, the man had the control of her hard earnings, and could sue for their recovery. Woman would, also, in that case, be deprived of the comfort of her own children. This is one reason why many a woman had submitted with all patience to the gross and not unfrequently barbarous treatment of her "Lord." The man for instance, might be a confirmed drunkard—the sight of whom his wife might loathe and detest; yet, for the sake of her family, she quietly submitted to the wrongs she endured. The Lecturer, also, was firmly convinced, that should woman be engaged in the various avocations of life, she would be as the other sex; have seats in our council boards; engage in the practice of law at our court; exercise the right of the franchise at our elections—immorality would decrease, and everything transacted in public assemblies, be conducted as orderly as the services of the Church. One reason why woman was not as healthy, strong, and vigorous as the opposite sex, was in consequence of her education—and close confinement. Here, woman was particularly wronged. Young girls were prevented from romping out in the open air, the same as boys—thereby depriving them of the rosy cheek—the bloom of health, woman's glory. Therefore, to what ever degree in life, whether in youth, at marriage or after death, woman was either hampered or degraded; for if you trace the wrongs of her tombstones after death, it reads the "relic" of so and so—or in other words "the jag end," of man. The Lecturer then referred at some length to the political struggles of the neighboring Republic, and stated that had woman a voice in the Senate the late Mexican War would never have been recorded on the page of history; neither would the "Aborigines of the country" be persecuted unto the death. Woman was also wronged in not having institutions of learning established by the state, just as general as they are for the opposite sex; or rather, in not allowing the females of the country to enter into the various institutions of learning now attended by persons of the opposite sex.

In conclusion, the fair lecturer summed up by demanding equal privileges and property rights with men and a voice in all public meetings. Freedom; Independence; Woman to have the care and control of her children in case of a dissolution of the marriage contract the use of the Franchise; laws enacted for her protection, and that in case of the demise of her husband, one half of his property should fall to her; the right to be elected to fill places of emolument and power, and to engage in all the pursuits of her "liege Lord."

The above is a fair synopsis of the Lecture; and although much abridged, the gist of the arguments are given. In making what remarks we may feel called upon to offer, let it be distinctly understood, that so far as "Woman's Rights" are concerned we are a strong advocate; but in many respects we differ with the fair lecturer, as to what constitutes these rights.

In the first place, to be brief, it is argued, that had woman a voice and took part in all proceedings of public gatherings, it would tend to the suppression of immorality. Never was there a more glaring or absurd notion entertained by the advocate of any new theory; and the history of the world furnishes abundant testimony to prove the fact. Woman possesses a naturally reserved disposition; and it is that reserved modesty which commands the respect of the opposite sex, and leads them to pay a due regard for their presence. But that restraint would be thrown off altogether, were they to become habituated to the constant presence, in all assemblages, of the female sex. To deny this would be to argue against human nature. Take for example, the conduct of the lower classes of society, as at present constituted, and the fact

proven to a demonstration. The argument in reference to giving the female sex a more general education, would not remedy the evil, for it would be the opposite sex, that would pay the less regard, and woman's glory—woman's chastity, would decline.

Again, she demanded, the extension of the franchise, to the female sex. Upon what ground, or for what reason, it was not distinctly stated. Can it be supposed for one moment that woman, confined as she necessarily must be in attending to her household duties, possesses anything like the intelligence requisite to enable her to discern the difference between the policy of this or that man, or capable of looking forward into futurity and calculating upon the probable result of this or that man's theories being carried out in practice? The idea is preposterous. There may be here and there one, perhaps, whose wealth places them in a position to command a retinue of servants to whom they may entrust a large portion of their household cares; but this is far from being a common thing in Canada. Carry the case a little farther. Imagine a woman seeking the suffrages of a constituency—haranguing a multitude in an open square—imagining that restraint the female sex, by their natural reserve now hold, entirely unchecked, what would be the result? Why the blush of shame would force her to hide her face in confusion, unless her sense of modesty was entirely abandoned. The Lecturer stated, (and we presume considers herself quite competent to give an opinion) that had woman a voice in the Legislature of the United States the late War with Mexico would never have occurred; neither would the nation be continually at war with the Aborigines of the country. This was adduced as a proof, we presume, of the good results likely to accrue in giving woman a voice in the affairs of the nation; but it only serves to show more conclusively her short-sightedness. According to her manner of reasoning, the Aborigines might enter every settlement made in new territories—kill, burn, torture, or make slaves of the inhabitants,—and then she would rise up majestically in her place, and more that Government authorities take no notice of the transaction. Such is the philosophy of one who sets herself up as an advocate for a change in the government of nations that would prove beneficial in the world.—Bah!

Again, she demanded "laws enacted far her protection." What protection was wanted more than woman now has? The lecturer stated she wanted protection, so that in case of the formation of a marriage contracted the property owned and possessed by her should not become the property of her husband. This protection, in this country at least, she now has: for she may have it all secured to her before she pledges her "troth" to the man of her choice. If a single woman, she can own houses and lands—collect debts—engage in any business she may feel inclined—and cannot be compelled to give her hand in marriage. Her character—her property—her person are protected by the laws of the land, and any infringement upon her rights as a citizen, may be punished. What more can be demanded!

The next demand is, that "at the demise of her "lord," she should be entitled to one half of his property." It is useless to enter into an argument, to show the absurdity of this selfish demand; for by granting it, the children of the family, in nine cases out of ten in this country, would not have the wherewith to obtain even a fair Common School education; besides, how many hundreds of cases might be furnished, where that property would be taken for the aggrandizement of another family?

We now come to notice one of the most glaring absurdities advanced—the "right to be elected to fill places of emolument, honor and power." Let us examine this "right" a little. Imagine the heroine of this article a mother of four or five small children—imagine her contesting a constituency and being elected to the Legislature,—who is to look after her household affairs, while she is attending to her parliamentary duties? Who is to look after Neddy, and Jimmy, and Anne, and last as well as least, little Charley? Who is to teach their minds and impress their young hearts, with moral principles, so that when they grow up into ripen years, and enter the arena of public life, their habits may be so formed and their principles so fixed, that they may become useful members of society? an honor to their parents,—and shine forth like stars in their country? Surely the idea is not entertained, that a woman can attend to both the affairs of the state and the duties of her household. None but a silly or an exceedingly ignorant mind could harbor such.

Our limited space prevents entering more in detail, and perhaps as much has been said as the nature of the subject demands, but latterly we have been so frequently visited with "bumbugs" of one kind or another—who go about the country, advancing new theories, or dilating upon this or that science—for no other ostensible purpose than to "fleece" the people of their shilling, that we have determined to hold up all such to public view. The arguments made use of were stale and flat; and most of them we have seen frequently published in our exchanges on the United States. If the people would be more ready to pay their shilling or two shillings, (York) towards the accomplishment of some public good, as they are to see the "Elephant stuffed with straw," we would not see so many committees appointed to collect subscriptions for this or that charitable purpose; and if woman, as society is at present

constituted, would attend strictly to the duties she now should perform, ample scope is given her as a field of labor, without entering into the affairs of the state or taking part in public assemblages altogether beyond her proper sphere of action. This is our opinion.

From our own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, 24th April, 1855. Continued from last week.

It is now known beyond a doubt, that commutation of their stipends has been effected by the Government with the greater part of the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland; and also with the Roman Catholics. Therefore, the last effort of the people to prevent the consummation of this fraud has been disregarded. To complete the whole work of deception, a Bill has just been laid on the table of the House by Sir Allan McNab, under the name of a private Bill, to "Incorporate the Western Canal Loan Company,"—apparently to empower a company to do business simply as a Loan Company. One Section of this Bill empowers the Company to deal in lands to any extent and for any purpose they may choose. Another section expressly provides that any Corporation, whether civil or ecclesiastical, may purchase and hold Stock in said Company. It will be remembered the Clergy Reserve Act, to make the commutation clause more palatable to doubtful followers of the Ministry, was professedly amended, by inserting a provision to prevent any of the Commutation money from being invested in Lands in the Province. The religious bodies in receipt of the money, being incorporated, may invest that money in the Stock of this Company, and thus evade the law and yet control the whole business corporation—holding lands to the extent of \$2,000,000—the capital of the Company.

When Mr. Spence again tells the country that Secularization without Commutation of the stipends of the Clergy would not be worth two pence, but few, I imagine, will believe him. Should this (so-called) Loan Bill become law, it will form the nucleus of a new Monopoly of the manner of the Canada Loan Company,—so long an incubus upon the energies and progress of this rising country. While I write these things, it is not with any pleasure, but with disgust.

To dwell upon the corruptions of public men, can only give pleasure to a corrupt mind; but to record faithfully the doings of public men, and to expose their evil tendencies, is a duty we owe to the country. When I look at recent proceedings among the politicians of Canada, and compare them with what was expected of their authors, by the country, it is impossible to repress some degree of indignation at the treachery and baseness of the principal actors in the drama, and also disgust and detestation of the cowardly abandonment of principle manifested by their supporters.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Hincks has laid his defence before the Corruption Committee, and we presume we shall soon have the decision of its members. From the composition of the body we can hardly expect that the majority will give a fair report upon the facts; Messrs. Smith, (Frontenac,) Robinson and Loranger, have already shown that they are very far from being impartial in the matter. Whatever expression we receive from these gentlemen in rebuke of ministerial delinquency, we shall look upon as gain, for we have no reason to expect any. From the minority, however, we shall have, no doubt, a separate report.

Those who expected to receive from Mr. Hincks a refutation of the charges against him, will be disappointed on reading his defence. It contains merely a rehash of the statements already made through the newspapers, mixed up with attacks on Mr. Brown, as a member of the committee. He is particularly enraged against that gentleman for acting on the examination, and his followers are equally warm on the subject. Our readers already know the circumstance of the case. Mr. Brown was appointed by the House when he was absent, and it was no wish of his that he should have a most disagreeable task imposed upon him. When he was named as a member, it became a question whether it was not his duty to serve. He knew well that if he declined, it would at once be said by these very persons who are now blaming him for accepting, that he was afraid to investigate charges with which he was to some small extent identified; and there was, moreover, considerable danger if he refused, there would be none to insist on full enquiry, and the whole proceeding would become a mere whitewash. From the attitude since assumed by Mr. Solicitor General Smith, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Loranger, the probability of the latter result is now changed into a certainty, and we very much question whether Mr. Brown was not elected by the voice of Mr. Hincks' friends, in order that he might refuse to act, and the rest of the members be allowed to work out their concerted trick. The member for Lambton disappointed them, if that was their object. With the aid of Mr. Dorion and Mr. Smith of Northumberland, and in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by the other members of committee, he has elicited proof that every charge made against the late ministry is essentially true, and has brought conclusively home to Mr. Hincks, in particular, the worst cases of corruption of which a British minister was very guilty. But we must wait till the evidence is published, ere commenting fully on what has been elicited.—Globe.

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Further by the Atlantic.

The Vienna papers of the evening of the 18th April, speak of a sanguinary conflict in the Crimea in which the Russians were beaten. A despatch dated Hamburg, April 19th states that the English fleet, composed of twelve ships of the line and four steam corvettes, passed before Nyborg, on the Belt, on the evening of the day previous. The Fire-fly proceeds with the Fleet.

A despatch dated Eupatoria, April 5th, says, the Allies have demanded 20,000 men to be sent down to Sebastopol—it is imagined, for the assault. The embarkation begins to-day.—Omer Pacha goes to-morrow.

In London, on the 19th, there were private despatches from Paris, that it was officially known there, that on the 12th, the fourth day of the siege, no decisive advantage had been gained by the besiegers.

The Garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie on the 6th, against the English lines, but were repulsed with great loss.

The enemy has again appeared in force to the right of the plan of Balaklava.

A Vienna paper, the Presse, says: "The Allies, on the 9th, made a breach in the bastion between the centre of the Russian works and the Quarantine Fort."

Omer Pacha has landed at Kamiesch with

15,000 men, who will assist in the assault.

Admiral Boscawen has anchored in Strouza Bay, and waits for fine weather to begin his operations.

It is said that three Russian batteries have been dismounted.

The Allies say that their loss has been inconsiderable.

These reports in the Presse must be received with caution.

Letters from the Crimea, of the 12th inst. state officially that the Allied fleets were ranged in order of the battle before the harbor of Sebastopol.

The bombardment of the Malakoff Tower continued up to the 12th, without any apparent result.

The navigation of the Danube is again decidedly free. The British have permitted all the vessels to pass. Fresh ships have been chartered at Constantinople to bring cargoes of corn from the Danubian provinces.

Violent tempests raged in the Black Sea during which the first week in April. Six Turkish or Wallachian brigues got ashore at Varna.

The Shocks of earthquake had entirely ceased at Bourassa, and business in the silk trade was looking up again.

A letter from Kamiesch, of the date of the 7th, says, that 10,000 Turks had been disembarked at Sebastopol from Eupatoria, to take part in the siege.

It is certain that the Piedmontese troops will take up their temporary quarters at Maslak.

The Kurds, after having been defeated by Mehmet Pacha, retired to the foot of Capri-dere, and having suffered another defeat under the walls of the fort, were blockaded by the Turkish troops, who occupied a favorable position. The disorders that had been broken out at Damascus were promptly put down and the agitators arrested.

Russian official reports state that 150,000 of the new Militia of the empire have already been organized. These men are not available, except for the defence of their own homes.

The Carmel, which left Constantinople on the 5th inst., informs us that the Egyptian division did not leave there till the 3rd, on account of contrary winds.

The Turkish squadron was actively refitting, so as to join the Allied fleets.

The Porte, having expended 300 millions, was issuing paper to the amount of 18 millions, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and repayable in 1858.

Omer Pacha had received 10,000 English muskets, and Eupatoria was fearfully fortified.

Details as to the dispersion of the rebel Kurds, state that Elmi Pacha, having at Durban attacked the two Beys who were at the head of 10,000 insurgents, carried their detachments at the point of the bayonet, put 1,800 hors de combat, took 2,000 prisoners, and obtained possession of 5,000 muskets and as many sabres.

The next morning he occupied Djizirah; and the two Beys, having only some weak detachment left with them, solicited an amnesty. The Porte has promised safety for their lives provided they restore the enormous produce of their pillage.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the date of the 3rd ult., informs us that the Russians have lately taken possession of a part of Manchourie, probably, with the Pekin Government, and have raised fortifications at the mouth of the river Amour. The island of Sagalien, lying at the river's mouth, has also been occupied by the Russians. Fifteen hundred veterans have crossed over with the necessary stores and ammunition, comprising also some pieces of artillery. The Pallas frigate has been laid on shore and her guns taken out. Russian vessels navigate the river, and several cargoes of tea have already been conveyed to St. Petersburg by this route.

A despatch, dated Vienna, April, 20th says: Lord John Russell left Vienna to-day for London.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys remains. The conferences are not to be broken off, and attempts are made to find a ground on which the suspended negotiations may be renewed.

A despatch, purporting to be of official character, from the Crimea, dated the 14th, reports that on the previous night the Allies gained a signal advantage.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, April 22, 1855.

Your correspondent writes from Balaklava, under the date of the 9th of April, 8 P. M.:

The Allies commenced the bombardment this morning during a storm of wind and rain very unfavorable to the Russians.

Arrival of the Asia.

Thursday. It is affirmed that the allies stated therein their final conditions regarding the third point, which were adopted by Austria.

These conditions refer to the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. It still stated that Lord John Russell will leave Vienna on Monday.

BOMBARDMENT STILL CONTINUES.

HALEP, May 8.

The Asia sailed from Liverpool on the 29th April, and arrived at Halep at 9.40 p.m., last night.

Vienna Conference has proved a total failure since the 20th. There has been a supplementary meeting of the Four Powers without result. The meeting of the representatives of the Four Powers was held on Thursday the 23rd, when at the request of Prince Gortschakoff some further inadmissible propositions were made, by the Russian Plenipotentiary and rejected by the rest of England, France and Turkey.

Lord John Russell left Vienna previous to which he had a private interview with Count Buel, for two hours.

The bombardment of Sebastopol continued. The general feeling of the people of England is, that the war must continue for a lengthy period.

The policy of the Czar is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege from the comparison of the various accounts, but an impression is produced that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the enemy.

FURTHER NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Steamship Asia arrived about 10 o'clock last night.

The Steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea is to the 19th, from Lord Raglan, and to the 22nd from the Russian Commander.

The bombardment still continues, though without important result.

The French exhibition had been postponed to the 15th May.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report breadstuffs as having considerably advanced, and market buoyant. Wheat has advanced 6 1/4 a Bbl. Flour 1 1/4 a Bbl. Corn 3 1/4. Western Canal 38 1/2 a Bbl. Ohio 43 1/4 a Bbl. Market closed very steady.

Richardson & Co. report provisions unchanged except Bacon, which had advanced 1/2.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs considerably advanced. The weather has been unfavourable, and Corn has considerably advanced; quotations are 3s. per quarter higher. Market buoyant.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conference there has been several supplementary meetings of the four parties without result.

The Plenipotentiaries reassembled on the 23rd, signed the protocol of last Conference; subsequently there was another meeting by the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, which were rejected by France, England and Turkey.

Bain de L'Huy's departure is postponed for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian Government.

Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, May, 5.

Attorney General McDonald moved that the second rule of the House be suspended in relation to the bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, An Act to authorise the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada to change the location in and near the City of Toronto—Yeas 55; Nays 23.

The bill to confirm Toronto in possession of the Peninsula was committed to Monday.

The bill to incorporate the corresponding committee at Montreal of the Colonial School and Church Society, was considered in Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, the message of His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to this House the estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1855, together with the said estimates, were referred to the Committee of supply.

Mr. Cassault moved, that the bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Building Societies in Lower Canada be now committed to a Committee of the whole House—Yeas 74; Nays 15.

The bill was accordingly carried in Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the acts relating to land surveys.

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the bill to extend and continue an act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada, and for other purposes without amendment.

Also agreeing to the bill to amend the Parliamentary representative act of 1853.

And to the bill to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the appointment of reporters to the several courts of law and equity in Upper Canada, and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, with amendments.

Also an Act to facilitate private settlements between insolvent debtors and their creditors.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the bill to amend the Parliamentary representation Act of 1853, was taken into consideration and agreed to.

Hon Mr. Cayley moved that this House doth concur with the Committee in the resolution respecting the aid to Grand Trunk Company—Yeas 61; Nays 37.

Hon. Mr. Cayley moved that leave be given, to bring in a bill for granting additional aid by loan to the Grand Trunk Company of Canada; Yeas 61; Nays 37.

Mr. Felton has put another notice on the paper, as follows: On Monday next to suspend, in so far as they relate to the bill to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors, the 8th standing order, the 31st, 51st and 57th rules of this house, which would retard the passing of the said bill, in order that it may be read the first, second and third time on the same day.

To-day an order was made to go into committee of the whole, on Monday; to consider an Address to His Excellency for the payment to W. L. McKenzie of the interest on his Wol land Canal claim.

Mr. Hovt inquired of the ministry, why the motion granted to the militia-men wounded in Canada in the war of 1812—and by their wounds rendered unable to earn their living—have not been distributed among them?

Mr. Drummond said all the cases were being investigated; in all cases of just claims those claims would be settled.

By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 10, 1855.

Wheat—Considerable quantities offering. Buyers are paying 10s 7 1/4 a 10s 11d. Flour, \$9 1/2 a \$9 3/4 per bbl. Oats \$4 1/4 a 8s 1/2.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, May 10, 1855.

Wheat \$6 1/4 a 10s; Potatoes 2s 6d a 2s 7d. Nothing else doing.

On the 30th ult. in the Township of King, Barry, the beloved wife of Ebenezer Doug. Grant.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hincks has laid his defence before the Corruption Committee, and we presume we shall soon have the decision of its members. From the composition of the body we can hardly expect that the majority will give a fair report upon the facts; Messrs. Smith, (Frontenac,) Robinson and Loranger, have already shown that they are very far from being impartial in the matter. Whatever expression we receive from these gentlemen in rebuke of ministerial delinquency, we shall look upon as gain, for we have no reason to expect any. From the minority, however, we shall have, no doubt, a separate report.

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